

New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

Mr. A. R. Smith, agent for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, in the City of New-York.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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An imperative necessity constrains us to change henceforth the appropriation of our several pages—taking the first for Telegraphic and other freshest news of the morning, and transferring advertisements over mainly to the sixth and seventh. For want of such arrangement, our Editorials have often been in good part crowded out by midnight dispatches and letters containing War News. We hope to make the change palatably advantageous to both readers and advertisers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—The news of the second day of the battle of Pittsburgh only reached us in time for a late morning edition yesterday. From that report, and from later dispatches received yesterday, by which the first intelligence is considerably modified, we gather that the attack on the National forces near the Landing was made at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning—the divisions of Gen. Sherman and Prentiss being first engaged. The overpowering numbers brought against these forces forced them backward to the river, with the loss of 36 guns. At this point the fire of the gunboats was brought to bear with good effect upon the Rebels; and Gen. Grant at the same time opportunely arrived with a fresh force from Savannah; and along with this came the inspiring news for the discomfited divisions of Prentiss and Sherman that Gen. Buell's advance force was likewise approaching. The advantage, however, would appear to have remained with the Rebels till the close of the first day. On Monday, the National army was recruited by Gen. Buell's arrival to a force of 80,000 men. A vigorous charge commenced early in the day, and by 2 o'clock in the afternoon, not only were the 36 lost guns recovered, but 40 of the Rebels' guns were captured, together with a large number of prisoners. From this point the tide of battle had turned with such a steady sweep that the Rebels were forced into a retreat, pursued by our victorious troops. The National losses estimated at 5,000, including wounded, and missing. Among the killed appears the name of Gen. Wallace, and Gen. Prentiss is reported a prisoner. Among the regiments most actively engaged we notice the 16th, 33d, 25th, and 51st Illinois, many of whose officers are among the killed, wounded, and missing.

—The Secretary of War has ordered that the army chaplains, on Sunday next, include in the service a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the recent victories won by the national arms. The Secretary's order also tenders the thanks of the Department to Gen. Halleck, Curtis, Sigel, Grant, Buell, and Pope, in connection with the great achievements at Pittsburgh Landing and Island No. 10. The reading of the report of the first of these victories in the Senate and House was received with unusual silence. Commodore Foote's dispatch was received with great enthusiasm. The rejoicing elsewhere throughout Washington was general. Rejoicings are reported from various parts of the country. In the city, the excitement and enthusiasm were shown in the general display of the national flag on public and private buildings; the intelligence, however, having operated but slightly on the stock market.

—Yesterday, early in the day, the report came from the peninsula between York and James River, where the McClellan army is advancing, that military movements had been impeded by the storm which raged on Tuesday night. At the same time, it was stated that the Merrimack, Yorktown, Jamestown, Texas, and four small tugs belonging to the Rebels, were lying at Craney Island, evidently abiding the abatement of the storm to make a renewed attack on the national fleet.

—The number of prisoners taken by Commodore Foote at Island No. 10 was as follows: 17 officers, 378 privates, 100 sick, and 100 men employed on the gunboats. On the island there had been constructed 11 large earthworks, and 70 cannon of large caliber were taken possession of, besides large stores of powder and shot, and supplies of provisions. Four men were also captured; and to execute his task, Commodore Foote required 23 days preparation.

—The War Department had intelligence last evening that Gen. Sidney Johnston's body was left on the battlefield at Pittsburgh, and is now in possession of our troops, as are also the bodies of other prominent Rebel officers—indicating, no doubt, that in their retreat the forces of Beauregard must have been sorely pressed. A Chicago letter, at the same time, makes it appear that two regiments of Gen. Prentiss's Brigade were taken prisoners by a surprise—a circumstance not alluded to in other reports.

—The Navy Department has received letters from the late Master's Mate of the Congress. He is now a prisoner in a tobacco factory at Richmond along with 22 others. They are all well but two. The names of these prisoners will shortly be forwarded for publication.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Among the latest items by the Hibernian received by telegram from London to Queenstown, are these: Mr. C. W. Field has returned from Paris, and leaves on the 29th for America by the Asia. His telegraphic cable is expected to commence in twelve months. The steamship Etna arrived at this port yesterday morning. A summary of her news was brought by the Hibernian to Portland, and has already appeared in our columns. The Glasgow steamship St. George arrived at Portland on Tuesday night, thirteen days after Glasgow. After discharging her cargo at Portland, the St. George will come to this port for freight and passengers.

—The Charter election in Jersey City on Tuesday resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. The majority of John R. Rorer, for Mayor, was 539; of Edward D. Riley, for Chief of Police, 102. The Board of Aldermen will stand, Democrats, 13; Republicans, 5. In Hoboken, the Majority ticket is still in doubt—the Canvassers in one Ward adjourning last evening. The regular Democratic candidate, Bogart, received but a light vote, so that the contest lies between the present incumbent, John R. Johnson, and Louis Housman, the Republican candidate. Two Republican Councilmen were elected. Garrett D. Van Reipen, Democrat, has undoubtedly been elected Mayor of Hudson City.

—A Government Commission in Canada has introduced measures for the immediate organization of the armed force of 50,000 men for the defense of the colony. The force is to be under an Adjutant-General with two deputies, a Paymaster and Clerks. The Province is to be divided into military districts, and the seven chief cities are to be constituted military districts. It is understood that the recommendation from the Imperial authorities has led to this change. From the same quarter we learn that the Welland Canal will be open on the 15th inst.

—The citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., met in the Court-house at that place on the 24th ult., agreeably to adjournment, and passed a resolution declaring that, in order to facilitate the formation of a State Government in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, it is expedient that a Convention should be called for the purpose named, to meet at Jacksonville on the 10th inst. (to-day).

—The Republican Central Committee met last night at the Republican Headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-third street, Abram Wakeman, First Vice-Chairman, in the chair, in the absence of Mr. Shook. After the reading and approval of the minutes, the Executive and other regular Committees reported progress, when a trap was suddenly sprung by a motion to adjourn, which was carried. This move was made in order to prevent Mr. Spencer from introducing a resolution indorsing the Amended Charter bill now before the Legislature.

—The Commission now sitting in this city to adjudicate in the case of Fort Lafayette prisoners, have released, on their taking the oath of allegiance, W. Horricks and John Potterfield. They have also released on parole David C. Wadles and J. L. Vigners of Philadelphia; and they have recommended the following: Wm. H. Hill, Sidney Bennett, W. H. Childs, E. W. Cecil, and Col. Tococna, who stand on the footing of a prisoner of war.

—Our Minister to the Netherlands writes to the State Department that the late successes in Tennessee have produced their natural effect on that side of the water. The progress of the national forces, he believes, will soon be regarded as so decisive, that all interest in the Rebel Confederacy will cease in Europe.

The China sailing yesterday at noon, and among her passengers was Dr. Russell of The London Times, whose departure appeared to attract no special attention. Dr. Russell was accompanied by the steamer by a few personal friends.

—The prize steamer Magnolia, now lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, was sold yesterday at public auction for the sum of \$35,000. She was purchased by Mr. Starks W. Lewis for the use of the Government.

—The passage of the Metropolitan Health bill is reported in our Albany letter of last evening. The bill amending the Code of Procedure was yesterday referred to a Committee to be reported complete in the State Senate.

—The vote by which the House yesterday refused to throw out the District Emancipation bill was larger than was anticipated—many Democrats and ultra Conservatives voting with the Republican majority.

—As an argument for the confiscation of Rebel property, it is stated in the Confederate States Court at Richmond on Friday, \$50,000 or \$60,000 worth of alien enemies' property was sequestered, and that the average amount sequestered daily is about \$40,000.

—At Milwaukee, Louisville, and Cincinnati, movements have been set on foot and subscriptions raised for taking care of the wounded after the battle of Pittsburgh.

—Gov. Buckingham's majority in Connecticut is reported to be 9,000, against 2,000 last year.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The favorable military news from the West caused considerable excitement at the Morning Board yesterday; but as the Stocks came out freely, the market became heavy. The depression was aided by unfounded rumors industriously set afloat respecting alleged disasters in Gen. Burnside's division, and by attempts to underestimate the measure of success attending the national arms at Pittsburgh Landing. Government Securities, however, were in active demand, at 93 3/4 for Sixes of 1881. At the Second Board there was a decline of 1/4 per cent on Starks; and Government and State Stocks also declined. The market was quiet for Foreign Bills; and Sterling Exchange is quoted at 11 1/2 @ 11 3/4. Francs, 5 @ 5 1/4. Gold was weaker, selling at 101 1/2 @ 101 1/4. The China took out \$221,000 in specie. The market for Western and State Flour opened dull and heavy, and before the close prices declined 5 @ 7 cents. Trade brands sold slowly at about former rates. The Wheat market was quiet and unsettled, only minor supplies of shipping qualities offering. The demand was chiefly for export to complete cargoes. Corn was in fair request, but closed heavy. The Pork market remains unchanged; sales at 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 for Mess; 13 1/2 @ 13 3/4 for Unimproved; 12 1/2 @ 13 1/4 for Western Prime Mess. Coffee continues quiet. The Government contract for 200,000 lbs. was awarded yesterday at 27 1/2 cts. In Sugars the inquiry has been better, and the market continues steady; sales of 1,200 hhds. at 6 1/2 @ 6 3/4 for Cuba, and 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4 for Porto Rico. There was less doing in Cotton, and the market was less buoyant; but prices are without quotable change; sales of 500 bales at 27 1/2 @ 28 cts. for Middling Uplands and New-Orleans and Texas.

The Albany Atlas and Argus, in recording its "leaching against corruption in such times 'as these,'" finds in the contrasts between Washington and this State little to reassure it as regards the latter. It acquits, however, the Military Board of any wrong in the shoddy contract, while reviewing "the unsatisfactory report" of the McMullen Committee. It finds "the temptations" attributed to Attorney-General Myers "paltry," acknowledges that "such men as Campbell and Dennison on the Republican side, and Jones and Richmond on

"the Democratic, are above suspicion." "Mr. McMullen's report," we further learn, "charges directly that Adjutant-General Hill, 'house, Inspector-General Patrick, and Commissary-General Welch charged the State at the same time their salary and pay of Major.'" This is pronounced an error, as an inquiry at the Controller's office would have made apparent. It defends, too, Gen. Arthur and Gen. Welch from imputations.

Thus "we are not so bad as we seem" by the report, but The Argus insists on a thorough investigation for Republican and Democrat alike.

ONE-AND-TWENTY.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE, having been first issued on the 10th of April, 1841, to-day enters upon the twenty-second year of its existence. Twenty-one years are something more than the average life of a journal in this land of mutations; and those just concluded have seen hardly less than one hundred distinct and determined efforts to establish a new Daily in this City, whereof but one has been successful, and all but two were long since abandoned. Meantime, The New-York American, The Evening Mirror, The Courier and Enquirer, The Morning Express, The Plebeian, and perhaps one or two more of those in being when THE TRIBUNE first appeared, have been discontinued; so that, while the aggregate patronage of the New-York Dailies has probably been increased five-fold, and the cost of issuing them at least ten-fold, the number published (we speak only of those printed in the language of the country) has been diminished rather than increased since 1841. And, knowing what we do of the heavy losses incurred by nearly all those who have made the experiment of starting a new journal here within the last thirty years, we doubt that the requisite money can be obtained for another such adventure within the next decade.

THE TRIBUNE gratefully recognizes its obligation for all it is and has been able to achieve to the intelligent and thinking Middle Class of our countrymen. It has never fawned upon Wealth or Power, and owes nothing to official patronage nor to the favor of cliques. It has been mainly supported by those who were neither too proud nor too lazy to earn an honest livelihood by their own useful industry. It was never the oracle of grog-shops, gaming-houses, or the like, because it never aspired to be. It has ever enjoyed and defied the venomous hatred of the classes who live by pandering to the depraved appetites or compelling the uncompensated services of the ignorant and simple. We will not boast of our friends, since we are speaking to them; but we have a right to say that no journal ever had an array of enemies more creditable to it than has that which now faces the reader.

During the past year, some former patrons have left us, as they had a perfect right to do. There was a class who, when the Republican party had achieved power, thought it had no further use for its principles, and wished to barter them for the peaceful enjoyment of "the spoils;" we could not consent to this, though the alternative was their sore displeasure. There was a much larger number who, when a Republican Administration had been inaugurated, held it the duty of a Republican journal to praise its every act and omission, to echo its every utterance, to glorify government by arbitrary arrests and extra-judicial imprisonment, and to uphold every scandalous job, every corrupt appliance, every profligate expenditure, so that it sought to cover itself with the mantle of Executive tolerance and quasi authorization. But we had not been educated in that school, and could not even attempt to satisfy its requirements. We felt that we owed to the Administration that we had done our utmost to bring into power not only loyal support but faithful admonition, and that we could no longer serve it more effectively than by warning it against its own errors and exposing to shame and execration every rascally subordinate who sought to enrich himself at the public cost. We knew the President to be an honest and earnest patriot, and we believed a majority of his Cabinet to be animated by a kindred spirit; and we did not fear—nor much consider—that fidelity to truth and duty might subject us to their displeasure.

So with regard to Military matters. The easy and popular way would have been to praise every thing and every body that wore Union colors, call imbecility strategy, and find wondrous sagacity and purpose in persistent indolence and inaction; but to do so was to consult interest and popularity at the expense of honesty and patriotism. Profoundly convinced that it was wiser and cheaper to anticipate the construction of Rebel fortifications and mailed gunboats than to wait for their completion, we believed, and still believe, that, had our Military chiefs heartily desired the crushing out of the Rebellion, it might have been done last Summer or Autumn far more easily and inexpensively than now—that half the Union soldiers who watched Manassas and guarded the line of the Potomac last Winter might have taken Richmond and broken the back of the Rebellion last June. That this was not done, is the fault of wretched, half-hearted Military leadership—not of the Government nor of the People. Half the precious lives already expended in defending the Republic against its traitorous foe would have sufficed to chase the Rebel chiefs out of the country or out of existence last season, and saved the glorious Unionists of East Tennessee and the adjacent highlands from atrocities and tortures which Sepoys could scarcely have aggravated. It is the fault not of the Government but of the Military Aristocracy of our country that the Rebellion was not promptly and utterly suppressed, with a saving of life and property to an extent utterly incalculable.

The sudden creation of the great armies now contending for the integrity of the Republic, with all their immense armament, equipment, and supplies, necessarily opened wide doors to favoritism, corruption, and peculation. Had Washington been President, with a Cabinet of the ablest and purest men ever known, this could not have been avoided. No matter what party was in power, contractors and jobbers would have run riot under such a dispensation.

"Their equipages shine like meteors—their palaces 'rise like exhalations,'" said Burke, with reference to those gentry in such a crisis. But the Republican party is fairly entitled to the credit of fighting the speculators and public plunderers who seek to make money unfairly out of the War, as no party in power ever fought its own camp-followers before. Congress has been hot on their scent with its Investigating Committees; the Press has exposed and rebuked; the Public has scorned and shunned them. Abuses which under a different rule would have proved inveterate have been laid bare and repressed with a rigor and sternness never before known, leaving slender and constantly diminishing opportunities for their iteration. The war is at length being prosecuted on all sides with an earnestness and energy which promise an early and auspicious conclusion, and one important source of our recent successes is the unparing exposure and reprobation of the abuses and peculations which did so much toward paralyzing the Nation's earlier efforts.

The misunderstandings which induced a coldness between the Administration and some of its original and ardent supporters were happily dispelled by the President's brave and admirable Emancipation Message. The fearful peril of a "reconstruction" which should bring the Republic to the feet of the traitorous Slave Power has been overcome. The European friends of the National cause no longer stand mumbling apologies or racking their brains for excuses for our wilful blindness or invincible stolidity. The Nation is to be saved; and those friends and those enemies of THE TRIBUNE who have feared or hoped that we would sacrifice ourselves to our anxiety to avert a shameful Pro-Slavery Compromise with armed and blood-stained treason may dismiss (as the case may be) their gloomy apprehensions and their fond but delusive anticipations.

The circulation of THE TRIBUNE at this time is as follows:

DAILY TRIBUNE	53,000 copies.
SEMI-WEEKLY	18,000 "
WEEKLY	150,750 "
Total	221,750 copies.

We believe this exceeds by fully fifty if not one Hundred Thousand the aggregate circulation of any other newspaper in America or in the world. And though our Advertising is not nearly so large as this circulation—especially in view of its character—should command, while the expenses of Telegraphing and Correspondence are in these War times enormous, it will gratify some friends to know that our income suffices to cover those expenses and leave a balance on the right side. We have no fear that it will henceforth be otherwise. And so, with grateful acknowledgments to our many generous well-wishers, we drop egotism and return to our usual labors.

THE BATTLE ON THE TENNESSEE.

Great as is the public sense of relief on learning that the expected collision on the Tennessee has taken place and that the National arms are victorious, we are hardly less glad to learn officially, on the excellent authority of Secretary Stanton, that all the Military operations in the Department of the Mississippi have been conducted with "signal ability." Of course, the Secretary has a much fuller acquaintance with the material facts than we have, and his judgment cannot be otherwise than correct. We shall await with interest the development of the yet latent truths that justify the Secretary's commendation.

It is now more than seven weeks since the fall of Fort Donelson compelled Sydney Johnston, at the head of the only considerable Rebel force in front of Gen. Buell, to retreat precipitately across the Cumberland and Tennessee to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—every point north of that having been rendered untenable by Buckner's surrender and by the complete command of the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers acquired for the Federal gunboats. Millions' worth of Confederate provisions and stores were still in Nashville which Com. Foote could have taken in twenty-four hours without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun. It is reported that Com. F. telegraphed to Gen. Halleck for permission to run or send up to Nashville, but was refused. We do not assert this, for we have no knowledge on the subject; but the Secretary doubtless knows the facts as they are. What we all know is, that Gen. Buell—whose advance barely reached Bowling Green in season to see the Rebel rearward move off with their last serviceable gun—did not reach Nashville till the Rebel army had been gone a full week—until the last of their enormous supply of provisions and stores had been carried off or spirited away. It is usual for a good commander to keep close on the heels of a foe decidedly inferior in numbers and demoralized in spirit; but our Generals would seem to have made improvements in this department of tactics. The Rebel chiefs retreat when they see fit, after a defeat or when apprehensive of an attack in overwhelming force, and are permitted to carry off their guns and baggage as clean as if parading and drilling in mimic War.

Sydney Johnston retreated across the Tennessee into Mississippi; Gen. Grant moved up the Tennessee on steamboats and landed in front of the Rebel main body. Gen. Buell lay quietly at Nashville for weeks, not even protecting his own lines of communication, but allowing squads of his men and the trains in his rear to be captured by insignificant parties of guerrillas. At length, he marched southward to join or support Gen. Grant.

Weeks ago—as our columns will bear witness—it was notorious that Beauregard was gathering up men and munitions from every quarter for a dash at our lines. If it had been written in letters of fire on the sky that he meant to smash Grant's little army before Buell or Halleck could adequately reinforce him, the truth could not have been more manifest. If our Generals did not know this from other sources, they might have learned it from the New-York journals. There was no apparent necessity for exposing Grant's thirty or forty thousand men with a deep river in their rear to the desperate

chances of a battle with sixty thousand Rebels, while we had a hundred thousand more gallant men within a few days' march. If Buell's or other re-enforcements could not have been brought up in season, it was very easy, with our transports and our undisputed command of the river, to have replaced Gen. Grant's corps on the safe side of that barrier for a few days; it would have been quite a different matter for him to cross it after a defeat, with a hundred cannon plowing bloody furrows through his broken ranks, and fifty thousand triumphant Rebels yelling on his track.

What every one this way had painfully apprehended at length took place. Beauregard and Johnston, at the head of sixty thousand Rebels, attacked Gen. Grant's thirty-eight thousand Unionists last Sunday morning. The Rebel chiefs never lack for information; they knew, of course, just how near Gen. Buell's forces were, and how soon they could be pushed forward to the help of our imperiled advance. They knew that they had at least one day's clear sailing, and they reasonably calculated that they could demolish Grant's corps or run it into the river within that time. They missed their mark; for the captors of Fort Donelson fought like lions; yet it is plain that, though our heroes stood their ground and faced the foe undauntedly, they were worsted at night-fall of that first bloody day. General Prentiss and a part of his brigade were taken prisoners. The Rebels bivouacked on ground which our troops had held in the morning. Many weary and panic-stricken fugitives had left the Union ranks and fled to the river to seek safety on the other side of it. Had Gen. Buell's force not been seen just at hand, our army might possibly have been stampeded and destroyed.

But Buell came in sight before nightfall, crossed the river as rapidly as possible, was in battle array when the second morning dawned, and then, it was our turn to advance. The second day's action was desperately fought; but the advantage in numbers and confidence was on the side of the Unionists; and the Rebels were finally routed and driven from the field. They lost their best General in Albert Sidney Johnston; they lost many thousands of their bravest soldiers; they lost the field and the day. And when we learn all the facts already known to Secretary Stanton, we may see why and how our Generals evinced "signal ability" "in all the Military operations of the department" of the Mississippi; until then, our faith in it is based entirely on our confidence that Secretary Stanton knows the facts and would not sacrifice truth to compliment.

GEN. FREMONT.

In the course of last Autumn, Gen. Fremont, when at Springfield, in South-Western Missouri, and at the head of a Union army on the track of the flying Rebel Gen. Price, was deprived of his command, and ordered to report himself at Washington, which he did. The cause of this order was a succession of official and other reports charging him with incapacity, inefficiency, prodigality, usurpation, and sundries. The Congressional Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War last Winter took up this matter, scrutinized it thoroughly, and decided that Gen. Fremont had been grossly traduced and wronged, and recommended his restoration to a command. The President concurred in this decision, and gave Gen. F. a new Military Department accordingly. To that department he forthwith repaired, and he is now in the active discharge of his important duties. We insist that nothing should be done to damage or weaken him until those duties shall have been devolved on another.

Yet some of our contemporaries persist in their warfare upon him, as though he were still out of service and under some sort of interdiction or ban. We submit that this should not be. The pretext for it based on Judge Holt's recent report from St. Louis does not justify such persistency in detraction; for Judge Holt's Commission never heard Gen. Fremont, but only his assailants; while the Joint Committee heard both sides and made up their judgment accordingly. Judge Holt was prejudiced against Gen. Fremont because of his Proclamation giving freedom to all slaves of active Rebels, and was in no sense an impartial arbiter. If a General in the field is to be condemned for bygone matters, let him at least have a fair trial. For the present, however, let bygones be bygones, while our Generals in active service work out the salvation of the Republic.

WEALTH NOBLY USED.

Mr. George Peabody is an eminent London banker, who was born poor in Danvers, Mass., and who, some years since, made a generous gift to his native town. He lived long in Baltimore, and made money there, and he has remembered that city by a liberal donation. For the last twenty-five years, he has done business in London, amassing great wealth there. Being now past sixty, and rich enough, he retires from banking, and gives £150,000 sterling—nearly \$750,000—to be devoted to the benefit of the Poor of London, placing the whole amount in cash as a trust in the hands of five gentlemen, whereof Lord Stanley (son of the Earl of Derby) is one, and the American Ambassador for the time being is always to be another. The details of this bequest exhibit wise forethought, and there can be doubt that it will accomplish vast and permanent good.

Mr. Peabody has too much sense to think of devoting his bounty to the encouragement of Idleness and Pauperism by reckless alms-giving. He indicates the improvement of the habitations of the Poor as the mode in which he thinks the most good can be done, though he leaves the trustees free to act as they shall deem best. There can be no doubt that what he proposes will be the shape in which his beneficence can and will be realized.

Let us suppose that, in some healthy central locality of London, a full block of ground shall be purchased, cleared of the rookeries and tumble-down habitations now covering it, and a noble structure erected instead—one whereof the first floor may be rented for stores and

offices, while "precious stairways lead from it to the apartments overhead. Here let millions of two or three rooms; with all modern conveniences, be provided for families of the better paid laboring classes; and above these less precious and commodious but equally complete suites for those less able; and so on to the one or two uppermost, which should be divided into small apartments, each to be rented at the lowest rate to virtuous, industrious women alone, under the supervision and care of a matron of worth and capacity, who will find an interest in their moral and social well-being. For no class on earth are so wronged by existing arrangements as virtuous and needy young women who, without relatives who can care for them or unusual industrial capacities, are doomed to struggle for a subsistence in a great city.

Much good has already been done in London by the Model Lodging-Houses erected some ten or fifteen years ago; but they are mere hints and suggestions of what might and should be. An edifice covering a full and large block of ground may have a pleasant flower-garden in its center and a promenade on its roof, with heat and light furnished to every apartment, as required, at a fourth of the cost and a tithe of the trouble involved in the ordinary heating and lighting of the homes of the Poor. Such an edifice, once in operation, would suggest further improvements and economies, and would encourage capitalists to build other equally commodious if not equally cheap; and the income derived from this might be employed to construct others, or expended in any way that should seem most advantageous to the worthy children of need. Mr. Peabody has done a noble deed, whereof the good effects will not all be realized in his lifetime, but will become more and more obvious through future ages.

The Cincinnati Enquirer contains the following bit of impertinent gossip:

CHEERING SIGNS.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says it is announced that Mr. Dana, principal editor of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE, has resigned. A newspaper letter gives the rumor that THE TRIBUNE's Abolitionist provoked the stockholders, and they wanted a change in the editorial course of the paper. Only was willing to moderate the tone of the paper, but Dana was stubborn, and tendered his resignation as editor. This is one of the cheering signs of the times. The business men of THE TRIBUNE have discovered that radical Abolitionism does pay—that the people have been made to see that the country men must not pay too dearly for the Abolitionist's whims and that the money from the mischievous wild income must be stopped altogether and materially diminished in tone. We hope soon to chronicle the fact that the day of the Wendell Phillipses, Greeleys and Sumners is past, and that good sense, brotherly feeling and patriotic impulses take the lead, where fanaticism, hatred and Divisionism have been holding sway.

—So long as garrulous falsehoods like the above were coined and circulated only to injure THE TRIBUNE, we allowed them to pass in silence; but when they are employed to discredit and damage our political principles, it seems a public duty to expose and refute them. Be it understood, then, that

1. Mr. Dana was never "principal Editor" of THE TRIBUNE; never professed to be, and never was understood to be. The assertion that he ever was is a falsehood for which there is no excuse.

2. THE TRIBUNE has never changed Editors, but is to-day conducted by the person who projected and first issued it and has ever been known as its Editor. And he has never yet received the first intimation from his fellow-proprietors that they either desired to discontinue his services, to overrule his convictions, or to induce him to modify his publications.

3. Mr. Charles A. Dana, who till recently had been for some years connected with this paper, has resigned the position he last held on it, for reasons satisfactory to himself, and with which the public has no concern; and he still enjoys the respect and esteem of its Editor and all his associates. Nor is there any material discrepancy between his convictions respecting "Abolitionism" and those which his hitherto controlled, and still control, the conduct of THE TRIBUNE.

4. That "radical Abolitionism don't pay" is very possible. We never had a doubt that it is more profitable to advocate and apologize for Slavery, or any other great wrong out of which money is made, than to oppose it. We have advocated the Temperance, Anti-Slavery, and other great Reforms, with a perfect consciousness that our pecuniary interest did not must suffer thereby. But THE TRIBUNE don't pay, not because of its Anti-Slavery convictions, but in spite of them—has always paid, and is paying to-day. It is quite true that, for a time after the first paralysis of business created by the Slaveholders' Rebellion, it made no money, and its profits are still very moderate in proportion to the capital required by and embarked in its publication; but it has always paid every creditor and employee a hundred cents on the dollar, is doing so to-day, owes no debts, owns its own machinery, and has a fair balance with its banker. And, so long as its patrons shall enable it to live, it will resist, to the extent of its power, all compromises and "reconstructions" by which those now waging deadly war against the American Republic shall become once more the controllers and masters of that Republic and its destinies. Enough said.

The promptitude of the Secretary of War, and his solicitude for the welfare of the soldier, is strikingly illustrated in the experience of Col. Abey of this city. That gentleman telegraphed to Mr. Stanton last Thursday that he needed funds in order to make proper provision for the care of sick and wounded soldiers daily arriving here. On Saturday, he was notified by the United States Paymaster here that the War Department had placed \$10,000 to his credit for that purpose.

If ever there were cause for generous attendance, paid for at the rate of half-a-dollar at a public theatre or hall, it will be found this evening at the Academy of Music.

The occasion will be the reception of the surviving officers and crew of the Cumberland and Congress, whose names now belong to their country's glory and excite admiration everywhere, even from the enemy, by the common electricity of heroism. Their con-